

Appendix A. Program Data

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 specifies that the annual welfare indicators reports shall include analyses of families and individuals receiving assistance under three means-tested benefit programs: the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (replaced with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), the Food Stamp Program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program under title XVI of the Social Security Act. This chapter includes information on these three programs, derived primarily from administrative data reported by state and federal agencies instead of the national survey data presented in previous chapters. National caseloads and expenditure trend information on each of the three programs is included, as well as state-by-state trend tables on each program and information on the characteristics of participants in each program.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was established by the Social Security Act of 1935 as a grant program to enable states to provide cash welfare payments for needy children who had been deprived of parental support or care because their father or mother is absent from the home, incapacitated, deceased, or unemployed. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands operated an AFDC program. States defined “need,” set their own benefit levels, established (within federal limitations) income and resource limits, and administered the program or supervised its administration. States were entitled to unlimited federal funds for reimbursement of benefit payments, at “matching” rates which were inversely related to state per capita income. States were required to provide aid to all persons who were in classes eligible under federal law and whose income and resources were within state-set limits.

During the 1990s, the federal government increasingly used its authority under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act to waive portions of the federal requirements under AFDC. This allowed states to test such changes as expanded earned income disregards, increased work requirements and stronger sanctions for failure to comply with them, time limits on benefits, and expanded access to transitional benefits such as child care and medical assistance. As a condition of receiving waivers, states were required to conduct rigorous evaluations of the impacts of these changes on the welfare receipt, employment, and earnings of participants.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) replaced AFDC, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program and the Emergency Assistance (EA) program with a cash welfare block grant called the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Key elements of TANF include a lifetime limit of five years (60 months) on the amount of time a family with an adult can receive assistance funded with federal funds, increasing work participation rate requirements which states must meet, and broad state flexibility on program design. Spending through the TANF block grant is capped and funded at \$16.5 billion per year, slightly above fiscal year 1995 federal expenditures for the four component programs. States must also meet a “maintenance of effort (MOE)

requirement” by spending on needy families at least 75 percent of the amount of state funds used in FY 1994 on these programs (80 percent if they fail work participation rate requirements).

TANF gives states wide latitude in spending both Federal TANF funds and state MOE funds. Subject to a few restrictions, TANF funds may be used in any way that supports one of the four statutory purposes of TANF: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for at home; to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Data Issues Relating to the AFDC-TANF Transition

States had the option of beginning their TANF programs as soon as PRWORA was enacted in August 1996, and a few states began TANF programs as early as September 1996. All states were required to implement TANF by July 1, 1997. Because states implemented TANF at different times, the FY 1997 data reflects a combination of the AFDC and TANF programs. In some states, limited data are available for FY 1997 because states were given a transition period of six months after they implemented TANF before they were required to report data on the characteristics and work activities of TANF participants.

Because of the greatly expanded range of activities allowed under TANF, a substantial portion of TANF funds will be spent on activities other than cash payments to families. When tracking overall expenditure trends, the tables in this Appendix (e.g., Table TANF 3) include only those TANF funds spent on “cash and work-based assistance” and “administrative costs,” not on work activities, supportive services, or other allowable uses of funds. Spending on these other activities is detailed in Table TANF 5. Note that TANF administrative costs include funds spent administering all activities, not just cash and work-based assistance. (Administrative costs under AFDC had included a small amount of funds for administering AFDC child care programs; such programs, and the costs of administering them, have now been transferred to the Child Care and Development Fund as part of PRWORA).

There also is potential for discontinuity between the AFDC and the TANF caseload figures. One program change is that there is no longer a separate “Unemployed Parent” program under TANF. While a separate work participation rate is calculated for two-parent families, this population is not identical to the UP caseload under AFDC. Another change under TANF is that some states provide cash and other forms of assistance to specific categories of families (e.g., two-parent families) under Separate State Programs; the TANF caseload figures do not include these families. Finally, it is possible that a limited number of families will be considered recipients of TANF assistance, even if they do not receive a monthly cash benefit. At present, the vast majority of families receiving “assistance”¹ are, in fact, receiving cash payments; however, this may change over time.

¹ States are allowed to use TANF funds on a variety of services, including employment and training services, domestic violence services, and child care, transportation, and other support services. Families receiving such services, however, should generally not be counted as recipients of TANF “assistance”. Under the final regulations for TANF, “assistance” includes primarily payments directed at ongoing basic needs. It includes payments when individuals are participating in community service and work experience (or other work activities) as a condition of receiving payments (e.g., workfare). In addition to cash assistance, the definition also includes certain child care and

AFDC/TANF Program Data

The following tables and figures present data on caseloads, expenditures, and recipient characteristics of the AFDC and TANF programs. Trends in national caseloads and expenditures are shown in Figure TANF 1 and the first set of tables (Tables TANF 1-6). These are followed by information on characteristics of AFDC/TANF families (Table TANF 7) and a series of tables presenting state-by-state data on trends in the AFDC/TANF program (Tables TANF 8-13). These data complement the data on trends in AFDC reciprocity and participation rates shown in Tables IND 4a and IND 5a in Chapter II.

AFDC/TANF Caseload Trends (Figure TANF 1, Tables TANF 1-2). Welfare caseloads have declined dramatically during the past several years. In fiscal year 2000, the average monthly number of TANF recipients was 6.0 million persons, 53 percent lower than the average monthly AFDC caseload in fiscal year 1996 and the smallest number of people on welfare since 1968. From the peak of 14.4 million in March 1994, the number of AFDC/TANF recipients dropped by 63 percent to 5.3 million in September 2001. Over three-fourths of the reduction in the caseload since March 1994 has occurred following the implementation of TANF. These are the largest welfare caseload declines in the history of U.S. welfare programs.

As shown in Figure TANF 1, AFDC caseloads generally tended to increase in times of economic recession and decline in times of economic growth. The recent decline, however, has far outstripped that experienced in any previous period.

Several studies have attempted to explain the unprecedented decline in caseloads, and specifically, to disentangle the effects of PRWORA and welfare reform from the simultaneous growth in the U.S. economy. Separating these effects is difficult, because PRWORA was enacted at a time when the economy was expanding dramatically, offering a uniquely conducive environment within which to move many welfare recipients off the rolls and into the labor market. Other policy changes, most notably expansions in the Earned Income Tax credit, add further complexity.

In general, studies have found that both economic conditions and welfare reform policies have played important roles in the recent caseload decline. A review of a dozen studies concluded that roughly 15 to 30 percent of the caseload decline prior to 1996 was attributed by most studies to welfare policies under waivers to the AFDC rules with approximately 30 to 45 percent of the decline explained by economic conditions (Schoeni and Blank, 2000). A study by the Council of Economic Advisors (1999) of the post-PRWORA period finds that just over one-third of caseload decline can be explained by welfare reform policy, while 8 to 10 percent is due to the economy. In addition to general labor market conditions, the effects of economic policy post-1996 (namely increases in the minimum wage) explain another 10 to 16 percent of the caseload drop. In both periods, a large portion of the welfare decline is not explained by the examined variables. Possible factors that could account for this additional decline include the expansions of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and changing cultural perceptions of welfare receipt.

transportation benefits (provided the families are not employed). It excludes, however, such things as: non-recurrent, short-term benefits; services without a cash value, such as education and training, case management, job search, and counseling; and benefits such as child care and transportation when provided to employed families.

AFDC/TANF Expenditures (Tables TANF 3-6 and Figure TANF 2). Tables TANF 3, 4 and 5 show trends in expenditures on AFDC and TANF. Table TANF 3 tracks both programs, breaking out the costs of benefits and administrative expenses. It also shows the division between federal and state spending. Table TANF 4 breaks out the benefits paid under the single parent or “basic” program and the Unemployed Parent (UP) program, and also nets out the value of child support collected on behalf of recipient children, but retained by the state to reimburse welfare expenditures. This table presents data through 1996 only, because the TANF data reporting requirements do not require that caseload data be separated into “basic” and “UP” components. Table TANF 5 shows the variety of activities funded under the TANF program.

Figure TANF 2 and Table TANF 6 shows that inflation has had a significant effect in eroding the value of the average monthly AFDC/TANF benefit. In real dollars, the average monthly benefit per recipient in 2000 was 75 percent of what it was at its peak in the late 1970s. This level was \$14 higher than in 1998, but still below the real value of benefits in the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s.

AFDC/TANF Recipient Characteristics (Table TANF 7). With the dramatic declines in the welfare rolls since the implementation of TANF, there has been a great deal of speculation regarding how the composition of the caseload has changed. Two striking trends are the increases in the proportion of child-only cases and in employment among adult recipients.

One of the most dramatic trends is the recent jump in the proportion of adult recipients who are working. In FY 2000, 26 percent of TANF adult recipients were employed, up from 11 percent in FY 1996 and 7 percent in FY 1992, as shown in Table TANF 7. Adding in those in work experience and community service positions, the percentage working was at an all-time high of 33 percent in FY 2000 (data not shown). Similar upward trends are shown in data on income from earnings. These trends likely reflect positive effects of welfare-to-work programs, the strong economy, and the fact that, with larger earnings disregards, families with earnings do not exit welfare as rapidly. In addition, the increased employment of welfare recipients is consistent with broader trends in labor force participation among mothers with young children. Among single mothers with children under six and family income below 200 percent of the Federal poverty level, for example, the employment rate increased from 35 percent in 1992 to 59 percent in 2000. In addition, employment rates for white, black, and Hispanic women ages 18 to 65 with no more than a high school education were at all-time highs in 1999, with some leveling off among white and black women in 2000 (as shown in WORK 2 in Chapter III).

Another dramatic change in the caseload is the increasing fraction of child-only cases. Child only cases have climbed from 11.6 percent of the caseload in FY 1990 to 34.5 percent in FY 2000. This dramatic growth has been due to both the overall decline in the number of adult-present cases as well as an increase in the number of child-only cases. Child-only cases are generally not subject to the work requirements or time limits under TANF.

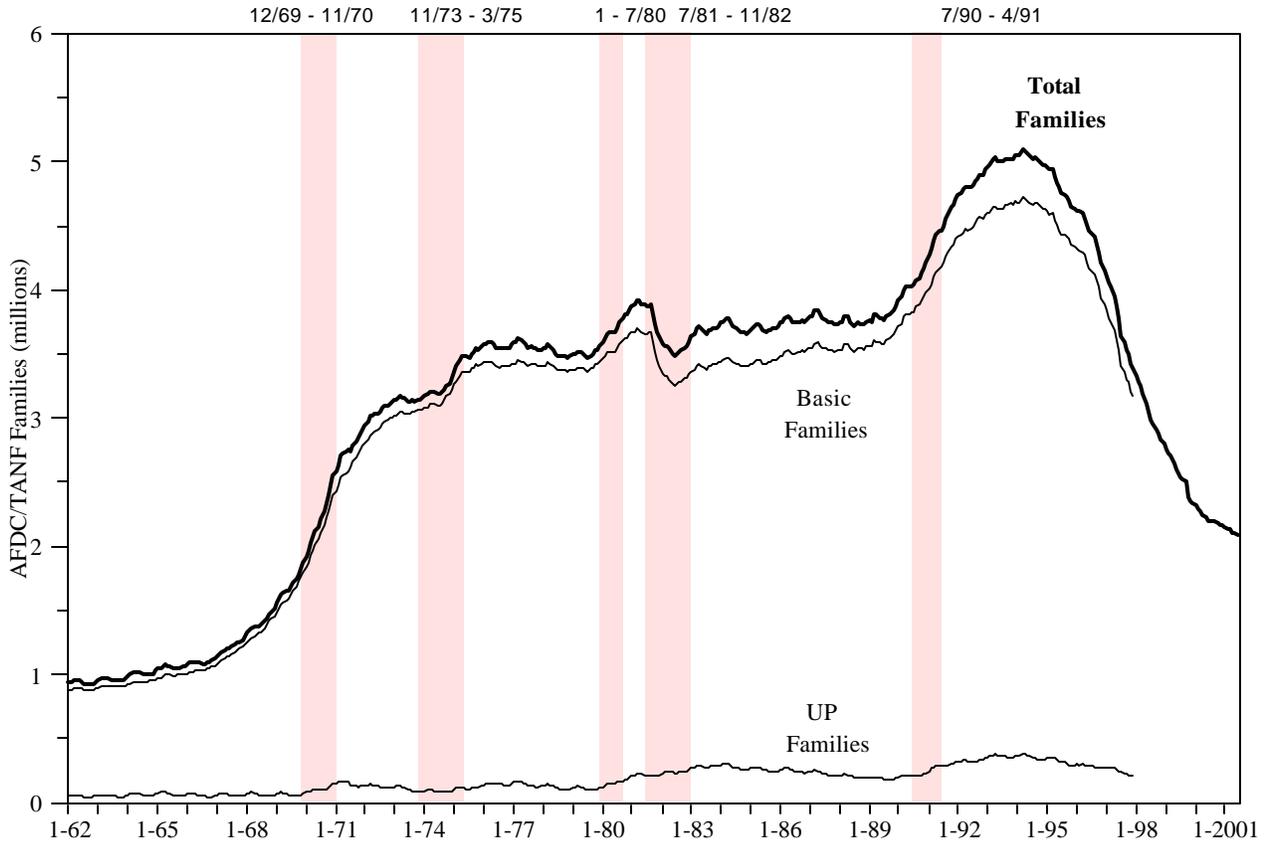
In other areas, the administrative data show fewer changes in composition than might have been expected. There has been widespread anecdotal evidence that the most job ready recipients **B** those with the fewest barriers to employment **B** have already exited the welfare caseload and have stopped coming onto the welfare rolls, leaving a more disadvantaged population remaining. However, as the expectations for welfare recipients have increased, and fewer recipients are

totally exempted from work requirements, others have speculated that the most disadvantaged recipients may also have been sanctioned off the rolls or terminated for failure to comply with administrative requirements. In fact, analyses of program data have not found much evidence of an increase or decline in readily observed barriers to employment in the current caseload.

The question of whether the caseload has become more disadvantaged cannot be answered simply through administrative data provided by the states, which do not contain detailed information on such barriers to employment as lack of basic skills, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence, and disabilities. A few recent studies have found very high levels of these barriers among the TANF population. These studies have also found that the effects of these barriers are interactive; while any one barrier to employment can often be overcome, the more barriers a recipient faces, the less likely she is to find a job and maintain consistent employment over a period of time.

AFDC/TANF State-by-State Trends (Tables TANF 8-14). There is a great deal of state-to-state variation in the trends discussed above. For example, as shown in Table TANF 10, while every state has experienced a caseload decline since 1993, the percentage change between the state's caseload peak and June 2001 ranges from 93 percent (Wyoming) to 35 percent (Rhode Island). Seven states have experienced caseload declines of 75 percent or more. Table TANF 10 also shows that states reached their peak caseloads as early as May 1990 (Louisiana) and as late as May 1995 (Maryland).

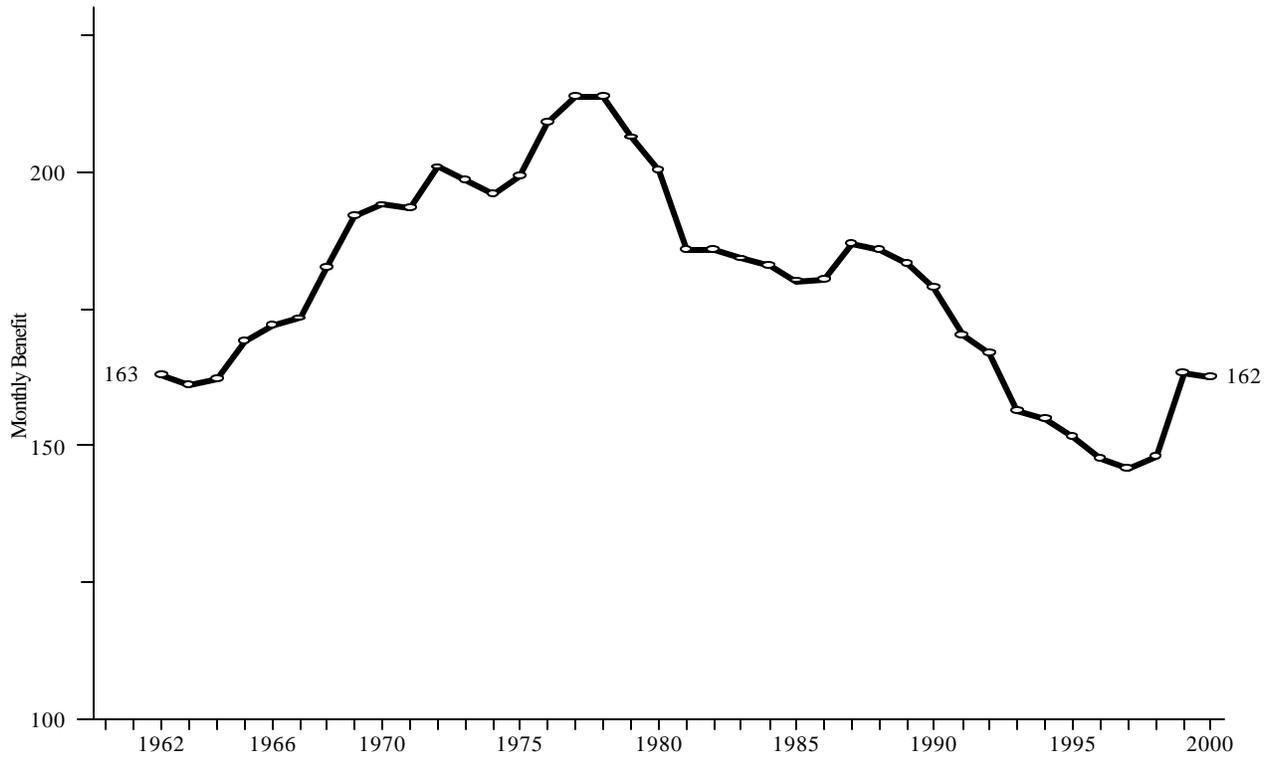
Figure TANF 1. AFDC/TANF Families Receiving Income Assistance



Note: “Basic families” are single-parent families and “UP families” are two-parent cases receiving benefits under AFDC Unemployed Parent programs that operated in certain states before FY 1991 and in all states after October 1, 1990. The AFDC Basic and UP programs were replaced by TANF as of July 1, 1997 under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Shaded areas indicate NBER designated periods of recession from peak to trough. The decrease in number of families receiving assistance during the 1981-82 recession stems from changes in eligibility requirements and other policy changes mandated by OBRA 1981. Last data point plotted is June 2001.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.

Figure TANF 2. Average Monthly AFDC/TANF Benefit per Recipient in Constant Dollars



Note: See Table TANF 6 for underlying data.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics, 1992 & 1993*, and unpublished data.

Table TANF 1. Trends in AFDC/TANF Caseloads, 1962 – 2000

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number (In thousands)				Total Children	Children as a Percent of Total Recipients	Average ¹ Number of Children per Family
	Total Families ¹	Total Recipients	Unemployed Parent Families	Unemployed Parent Recipients			
1962.....	924	3,593	49	224	2,778	77.3	3.0
1963.....	950	3,834	54	291	2,896	75.5	3.0
1964.....	984	4,059	60	343	3,043	75.0	3.1
1965.....	1,037	4,323	69	400	3,242	75.0	3.1
1966.....	1,074	4,472	62	361	3,369	75.3	3.1
1967.....	1,141	4,718	58	340	3,561	75.5	3.1
1968.....	1,307	5,348	67	377	4,011	75.0	3.1
1969.....	1,538	6,147	66	361	4,591	74.7	3.0
1970.....	1,909	7,429	78	420	5,494	74.0	2.9
1971.....	2,532	9,556	143	726	6,963	72.9	2.8
1972.....	2,918	10,632	134	639	7,698	72.4	2.6
1973.....	3,124	11,038	120	557	7,965	72.2	2.5
1974.....	3,170	10,845	95	434	7,824	72.1	2.5
1975.....	3,357	11,067	101	451	7,928	71.6	2.4
1976.....	3,575	11,339	135	593	8,156	71.9	2.3
1977.....	3,593	11,108	149	659	7,818	70.4	2.2
1978.....	3,539	10,663	128	567	7,475	70.1	2.1
1979.....	3,496	10,311	114	506	7,193	69.8	2.1
1980.....	3,642	10,597	141	612	7,320	69.1	2.0
1981.....	3,871	11,160	209	881	7,615	68.2	2.0
1982.....	3,569	10,431	232	976	6,975	66.9	2.0
1983.....	3,651	10,659	272	1,144	7,051	66.1	1.9
1984.....	3,725	10,866	287	1,222	7,153	65.8	1.9
1985.....	3,692	10,813	261	1,131	7,165	66.3	1.9
1986.....	3,748	10,997	254	1,102	7,300	66.4	1.9
1987.....	3,784	11,065	236	1,035	7,381	66.7	2.0
1988.....	3,748	10,920	210	929	7,325	67.1	2.0
1989.....	3,771	10,934	193	856	7,370	67.4	2.0
1990.....	3,974	11,460	204	899	7,755	67.7	2.0
1991.....	4,374	12,592	268	1,148	8,513	67.6	1.9
1992.....	4,768	13,625	322	1,348	9,226	67.7	1.9
1993.....	4,981	14,143	359	1,489	9,560	67.6	1.9
1994.....	5,046	14,226	363	1,510	9,611	67.6	1.9
1995.....	4,879	13,659	335	1,384	9,280	67.9	1.9
1996.....	4,543	12,645	301	1,241	8,671	68.6	1.9
1997 ²	3,937	10,935	275 ³	1,158 ³	7,781 ³	71.2 ³	2.0 ³
1998.....	3,200	8,796	179	753 ⁴	6,273	71.3	2.0
1999.....	2,674	7,188	NA	NA	5,319	74.0	2.0
2000.....	2,269	5,961	NA	NA	4,385	73.6	1.9

¹ Includes unemployed parent families and child-only cases.

² The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed the AFDC program as of July 1, 1997 and replaced it with the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program.

³ Based on data from the old AFDC reporting system which was available only for the first 9 months of the fiscal year.

⁴ Estimated based on the ratio of Unemployed Parent recipients to Unemployed Parent families in 1997.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, (Available online at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/>).

Table TANF 2. Number of AFDC/TANF Recipients, and Recipients as a Percentage of Various Population Groups, 1970 – 2000

Calendar Year ¹	Total Recipients in the States & DC (in thousands)	Child Recipients in the States & DC (in thousands)	Recipients as a Percent of Total Population ²	Recipients as a Percent of Poverty Population ³	Recipients as a Percent of Pretransfer Poverty Population ⁴	Child Recipients as a Percent of Total Child Population ²	Child Recipients as a Percent of Children in Poverty ³
1970.....	8,303	6,104	4.1	32.7	NA	8.8	58.5
1971.....	10,043	7,303	4.9	39.3	NA	10.5	69.2
1972.....	10,736	7,766	5.1	43.9	NA	11.2	75.5
1973.....	10,738	7,763	5.1	46.7	NA	11.3	80.5
1974.....	10,621	7,637	5.0	45.4	NA	11.3	75.2
1975.....	11,131	7,928	5.2	43.0	NA	11.8	71.4
1976.....	11,098	7,850	5.1	44.4	NA	11.8	76.4
1977.....	10,856	7,632	4.9	43.9	NA	11.7	74.2
1978.....	10,387	7,270	4.7	42.4	NA	11.2	73.2
1979.....	10,140	7,057	4.5	38.9	53.1	11.0	68.0
1980.....	10,599	7,295	4.7	36.2	49.2	11.4	63.2
1981.....	10,893	7,397	4.7	34.2	47.1	11.7	59.2
1982.....	10,161	6,767	4.4	29.5	40.6	10.8	49.6
1983.....	10,569	6,967	4.5	29.9	41.9	11.1	50.1
1984.....	10,643	7,017	4.5	31.6	43.6	11.2	52.3
1985.....	10,672	7,073	4.5	32.3	45.0	11.3	54.4
1986.....	10,850	7,206	4.5	33.5	46.6	11.5	56.0
1987.....	10,841	7,240	4.5	33.6	46.7	11.5	55.9
1988.....	10,728	7,201	4.4	33.8	47.7	11.4	57.8
1989.....	10,798	7,286	4.4	34.3	47.6	11.5	57.9
1990.....	11,497	7,781	4.6	34.2	47.1	12.1	57.9
1991.....	12,728	8,601	5.0	35.6	49.1	13.2	60.0
1992.....	13,571	9,189	5.3	35.7	50.8	13.9	60.1
1993.....	14,007	9,460	5.4	35.7	48.5	14.1	60.2
1994.....	13,970	9,448	5.4	36.7	50.0	13.9	61.8
1995.....	13,241	9,013	5.0	36.4	50.1	13.1	61.5
1996.....	12,156	8,355	4.6	33.3	46.4	12.1	57.8
1997.....	10,224	7,340 ⁵	3.8	28.7	40.7	10.5	52.0
1998.....	8,221	5,770	3.0	23.8	34.7	8.3	42.8
1999.....	6,715	4,841	2.5	20.8	31.0	6.9	40.0
2000.....	5,700	4,197	2.0	18.3	28.0	5.8	36.1

¹ Total recipients are calculated here as the monthly average for the calendar year in order to compare with the calendar year counts of the poverty populations used to compute the reciprocity rates. See Table IND 3a for fiscal year reciprocity rates.

² Population numbers used as denominators are resident population. See *Current Population Reports*, Series P25-1106.

³ For poverty population data see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210 and Resident Population Estimates of the United States by Age and Sex, April 1, 1990 to July 1, 2000, Internet release date January 2, 2001.

⁴ The pretransfer poverty population used as denominator is the number of all persons in families with related children under 18 years of age whose income (cash income plus social insurance plus Social Security but before taxes and means-tested transfers) falls below the appropriate poverty threshold. See Appendix J, Table 20, *1992 Green Book*; data for subsequent years are unpublished Congressional Budget Office tabulations.

⁵ Average for January through June of 1997.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 2000," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-214 and earlier years, (Available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>).

Table TANF 3. Total AFDC/TANF Expenditures on Cash Benefits and Administration, 1970 – 2000

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal Year	Federal Funds (Current Dollars)		State Funds (Current Dollars)		Total (Current Dollars)		Total (Constant '00 Dollars ¹)	
	Benefits	Administra- tive	Benefits	Administra- tive	Benefits	Administra- tive	Benefits	Administra- tive
1970.....	\$2,187	\$572 ²	\$1,895	\$309	\$4,082	\$881 ²	\$17,258	\$3,725
1971.....	3,008	271	2,469	254	5,477	525	22,168	2,125
1972.....	3,612	240 ³	2,942	241	6,554	481 ³	25,616	NA
1973.....	3,865	313	3,138	296	7,003	610	26,288	2,290
1974.....	4,071	379	3,300	362	7,371	740	25,485	2,559
1975.....	4,625	552	3,787	529	8,412	1,082	26,509	3,410
1976.....	5,258	541	4,418	527	9,676	1,069	28,543	3,154
1977.....	5,626	595	4,762	583	10,388	1,177	28,525	3,232
1978.....	5,724	631	4,898	617	10,621	1,248	27,362	3,215
1979.....	5,825	683	4,954	668	10,779	1,350	25,535	3,198
1980.....	6,448	750	5,508	729	11,956	1,479	25,462	3,150
1981.....	6,928	835	5,917	814	12,845	1,648	24,874	3,191
1982.....	6,922	878	5,934	878	12,857	1,756	23,263	3,177
1983.....	7,332	915	6,275	915	13,607	1,830	23,547	3,167
1984.....	7,707	876	6,664	822	14,371	1,698	23,854	2,818
1985.....	7,817	890	6,763	889	14,580	1,779	23,361	2,850
1986.....	8,239	993	6,996	967	15,235	1,960	23,807	3,063
1987.....	8,914	1,081	7,409	1,052	16,323	2,133	24,804	3,241
1988.....	9,125	1,194	7,538	1,159	16,663	2,353	24,325	3,435
1989.....	9,433	1,211	7,807	1,206	17,240	2,417	24,018	3,367
1990.....	10,149	1,358	8,390	1,303	18,539	2,661	24,603	3,532
1991.....	11,165	1,373	9,191	1,300	20,356	2,673	25,716	3,377
1992.....	12,258	1,459	9,993	1,378	22,250	2,837	27,281	3,479
1993.....	12,270	1,518	10,016	1,438	22,286	2,956	26,526	3,518
1994.....	12,512	1,680	10,285	1,621	22,797	3,301	26,434	3,828
1995.....	12,019	1,770	10,014	1,751	22,032	3,521	24,855	3,973
1996.....	11,065	1,633	9,346	1,633	20,411	3,266	22,404	3,585
1997 ⁴	9,748	1,273	7,799	1,098	17,547	2,371	18,755	2,534
1998.....	7,518	1,231	7,096	1,028	14,614	2,259	15,370	2,376
1999.....	6,475	1,407	6,975	884	13,449	2,291	13,880	2,364
2000.....	5,096	1,506	6,386	899	11,481	2,405	11,481	2,405

Note: Benefits do not include emergency assistance payments and have not been reduced by child support collections. Foster care payments are included from 1971 to 1980. Beginning in fiscal year 1984, the cost of certifying AFDC households for food stamps is shown in the food stamp program's appropriation under the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Administrative costs include: Work Program, ADP, FAMIS, Fraud Control, Child Care administration (through 1996), SAVE and other State and local administrative expenditures.

¹ Constant dollar adjustments to 2000 level were made using a CPI-U-X1 fiscal year price index.

² Includes expenditures for services.

³ Administrative expenditures only.

⁴ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed the AFDC program as of July 1, 1997 and replaced it with the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. Under PRWORA, spending categories are not entirely equivalent to those under AFDC: for example administrative expenses under TANF do not include IV-A child care administration (which accounted for 4 percent of 1996 administrative expense).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Systems.

Table TANF 4. Federal and State AFDC Benefit Payments Under the Single Parent and Unemployed Parent Programs, Fiscal Years 1970 to 1996

[In millions of current and 1996 dollars]

Fiscal Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Single Parent ¹	Unemployed Parent	Child Support Collections ²	Net Benefits ³ (1) + (2) minus (3)	Net Benefits (1996 dollars) ⁴
1970.....	3,851	231	0	4,082	15,722
1971.....	4,993	412	0	5,405	19,882
1972.....	5,972	422	0	6,394	22,715
1973.....	6,459	414	0	6,873	22,504
1974.....	6,881	324	0	7,205	22,740
1975.....	7,791	362	0	8,153	23,363
1976.....	8,825	525	245	9,105	24,469
1977.....	9,420	617	395	9,642	24,121
1978.....	9,624	565	459	9,730	22,870
1979.....	9,865	522	584	9,803	21,156
1980.....	10,847	693	593	10,947	21,186
1981.....	11,769	1,075	659	12,185	21,472
1982.....	11,601	1,256	771	12,086	19,879
1983.....	12,136	1,471	865	12,742	20,128
1984.....	12,759	1,612	983	13,388	20,264
1985.....	13,024	1,556	901	13,679	19,967
1986.....	13,672	1,563	951	14,284	20,335
1987.....	14,807	1,516	1,070	15,252	21,115
1988.....	15,243	1,420	1,196	15,466	20,569
1989.....	15,889	1,350	1,286	15,952	20,246
1990.....	17,059	1,480	1,416	17,123	20,702
1991.....	18,529	1,827	1,603	18,753	21,583
1992.....	20,130	2,121	1,824	20,426	22,816
1993.....	19,988	2,298	1,971	20,315	22,028
1994.....	20,393	2,404	2,093	20,704	21,871
1995.....	19,820	2,212	2,215	19,817	20,367
1996.....	18,438	1,973	2,374	18,037	18,037

¹ Includes payments to two-parent families where one adult is incapacitated.

² Total AFDC collections (including collections on behalf of foster care children) less payments to AFDC families.

³ Net AFDC benefits--Gross benefits less those reimbursed by child support collections.

⁴ Constant dollar adjustments to 1996 level were made using a CPI-U-XI fiscal year price index.

Note: Data are not available after 1996 because the TANF data reporting requirements do not require that caseload data be separated into single parent and unemployed parent components.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Management.

Table TANF 5. Federal and State TANF Program and Other Related Spending, Fiscal Years 1997 to 2000
(Millions)

	Cash & Work-Based Assistance	Work Activities	Child Care	Trans- portation	Adminis- tration	Systems	Transitional Services	Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Federal TANF Grants									
1997	7,708	467	14	–	872	109	0	862	10,032
1998	7,518	958	252	–	987	247	11	1,306	11,279
1999	6,475	1,225	604	–	1,070	337	17	1,595	11,323
2000	5,096	1,515	1,411	460	1,265	240	–	2,496	12,483
State Maintenance of Effort Expenditures in the TANF Program									
1997	5,955	311	752	–	704	101	9	926	8,758
1998	6,879	520	890	–	883	138	11	1,301	10,623
1999	6,541	503	1,135	–	743	118	23	1,334	10,397
2000	5,774	743	1,701	126	805	81	–	903	10,132
State Maintenance of Effort Expenditures in Separate State Programs									
1997	69	12	111	–	0	0	–	18	210
1998	216	3	137	–	6	1	–	28	391
1999	434	26	257	–	22	0	0	126	865
2000	611	14	29	8	13	0	–	298	975
Total Expenditures									
1997	13,731	790	877	–	1,577	211	9	1,805	19,000
1998	14,614	1,481	1,280	–	1,877	385	22	2,635	22,294
1999	13,449	1,754	1,995	–	1,835	456	40	3,055	22,585
2000	11,481	2,272	3,142	594	2,083	321	–	3,697	22,996

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Services.

Table TANF 6. Trends in AFDC/TANF Average Monthly Payments, 1962 – 2000

Fiscal Year	Monthly Benefit per Recipient		Average Number of Persons per Family	Monthly Benefit per Family (not reduced by Child Support)		Weighted Average ¹ Maximum Benefit (per 3-person Family)	
	Current Dollars	2000 Dollars		Current Dollars	1999 Dollars	Current Dollars	2000 Dollars
	1962.....	\$31		\$163	3.9	\$121	\$634
1963.....	31	161	4.0	126	650	NA	NA
1964.....	32	162	4.1	131	670	NA	NA
1965.....	34	169	4.2	140	705	NA	NA
1966.....	35	172	4.2	146	716	NA	NA
1967.....	36	173	4.1	150	716	NA	NA
1968.....	40	182	4.1	162	746	NA	NA
1969.....	43	192	4.0	173	766	\$186 ²	\$827
1970.....	46	194	3.9	178	753	194 ²	822
1971.....	48	193	3.8	180	730	201 ²	814
1972.....	51	201	3.6	187	732	205 ²	803
1973.....	53	198	3.5	187	701	213 ²	799
1974.....	57	196	3.4	194	670	229 ²	791
1975.....	63	199	3.3	209	658	243	766
1976.....	71	209	3.2	226	665	257	757
1977.....	78	214	3.1	241	662	271	744
1978.....	83	214	3.0	249	644	284	732
1979.....	87	206	2.9	257	609	301	713
1980.....	94	200	2.9	274	583	320	682
1981.....	96	186	2.9	277	536	326	631
1982.....	103	186	2.9	300	543	331	598
1983.....	106	184	2.9	311	537	336	582
1984.....	110	183	2.9	321	534	352	584
1985.....	112	180	2.9	329	527	369	591
1986.....	115	180	2.9	339	529	383	599
1987.....	123	187	2.9	359	546	393	598
1988.....	127	186	2.9	370	541	404	590
1989.....	131	183	2.9	381	531	412	575
1990.....	135	179	2.9	389	516	421	559
1991.....	135	170	2.9	388	490	425	537
1992.....	136	167	2.9	389	477	419	513
1993.....	131	156	2.8	373	444	414	493
1994.....	134	155	2.8	376	437	420	482
1995.....	134	152	2.8	376	425	418	472
1996.....	135	148	2.8	374	410	422	463
1997 ³	136	146	2.8	379	405	420	449
1998.....	141	148	2.7	386	406	432	454
1999.....	159	164	2.7	426	439	452	466
2000.....	163	163	2.6	428	428	447	447

¹ The maximum benefit for a 3-person family in each state is weighted by that state's share of total AFDC families.

² Estimated based on the weighted average benefit for a 4-person family.

³ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed the AFDC program as of July 1, 1997 and replaced it with the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program.

Note: AFDC benefit amounts have not been reduced by child support collections. Constant dollar adjustments to 2000 level were made using a CPI-U-X1 fiscal year price index.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics, 1992 & 1993* and earlier years along with unpublished data.

Table TANF 7. Characteristics of AFDC/TANF Families, Selected Years 1969 – 2000

<i>Used Gil's printed copy</i>	May	May	March	Fiscal year ¹						
	1969	1975	1979	1983	1988	1990	1992	1996	1998	2000
Avg. Family Size (persons)	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
Number of Child Recipients										
One	26.6	37.9	42.3	43.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	43.9	42.4	44.2
Two	23.0	26.0	28.1	29.8	30.2	30.3	30.2	29.9	29.6	28.4
Three	17.7	16.1	15.6	15.2	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.0	15.7	15.3
Four or More	32.5	20.0	13.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.6	10.1
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.0
Child-Only Families	10.1	12.5	14.6	8.3	9.6	11.6	14.8	21.5	23.4	34.5
Families with Non-Recipients	33.1	34.8	NA	36.9	36.8	37.7	38.9	49.9	–	–
Median Months on AFDC/TANF										
Since Most Recent Opening	23.0	31.0	29.0	26.0	26.3	23.0	22.5	23.6	–	–
Presence of Assistance										
Living in Public Housing	12.8	14.6	NA	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.2	8.8	NA	17.7
Participating in Food Stamp Or Donated Food Program	52.9	75.1	75.1	83.0	84.6	85.6	87.3	89.3	83.5	79.9
Presence of Income										
With Earnings	NA	14.6	12.8	5.7	8.4	8.2	7.4	11.1	20.6 ⁴	23.6 ⁴
No Non-AFDC/TANF Income	56.0	71.1	80.6	86.8	79.6	80.1	78.9	76.0	73.0 ⁴	71.6 ⁴
Adult Employment Status (percent of adults)										
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	7.0	6.6	11.3	22.8	26.4
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45.0	49.2
Not in Labor Force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.3	24.3
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	–
Adult Women's employment status (percent of adult female recipients):³										
Full-time job	8.2	10.4	8.7	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	4.7	–	–
Part-time job	6.3	5.7	5.4	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.4	–	–
Marital Status (percent of adults)										
Single	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.5	65.3
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.4	12.4
Separated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.7	13.1
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.7
Divorced	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.8	8.5
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9	–
Basis for Child's Eligibility (percent children):										
Incapacitated	11.7 ²	7.7	5.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	–	–
Unemployed	4.6 ²	3.7	4.1	8.7	6.5	6.4	8.2	8.3	–	–
Death	5.5 ²	3.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–
Divorce or Separation	43.3 ²	48.3	44.7	38.5	34.6	32.9	30.0	24.3	–	–
Absent, No Marriage Tie	27.9 ²	31.0	37.8	44.3	51.9	54.0	53.1	58.6	–	–
Absent, Other Reason	3.5 ²	4.0	5.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	1.7	–	–	0.9	0.6	–	–

Note: Figures are percentages of families/cases unless noted otherwise.

¹ Percentages are based on the average monthly caseload during the year. Hawaii and the territories are not included in 1983. Data after 1986 include the territories and Hawaii.

² Calculated on the basis of total number of families.

³ For years prior to 1983, data are for mothers only.

⁴ Presence of income is measured as a percentage of adult recipients, not families, in 1998 and subsequent years.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients: 2001 TANF Annual Report to Congress* and earlier years.

Table TANF 8. AFDC/TANF Benefits by State, Selected Fiscal Years 1978 – 2000

[Millions of dollars]

	1978	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1994	1996	1998	2000
Alabama	\$78	\$72	\$74	\$68	\$62	\$62	\$92	\$75	\$44	\$37
Alaska	17	32	37	46	54	60	113	107	77	55
Arizona	30	49	67	79	103	138	266	228	145	110
Arkansas	51	34	39	48	53	57	57	52	26	31
California	1,813	2,734	3,207	3,574	4,091	4,955	6,088	5,908	4,128	4,021
Colorado	74	87	107	107	125	137	158	129	80	48
Connecticut	168	210	226	223	218	295	397	323	305	166
Delaware	28	28	28	25	24	29	40	35	24	20
Dist. of Columbia	91	86	75	77	76	84	126	121	97	72
Florida	145	207	251	261	318	418	806	680	357	234
Georgia	103	172	149	223	266	321	428	385	313	135
Guam	3	4	5	4	3	5	12	14	UA	UA
Hawaii	83	88	83	73	77	99	163	173	153	141
Idaho	21	20	21	19	19	20	30	30	6	3
Illinois	699	802	845	886	815	839	914	833	771	269
Indiana	118	139	153	148	167	170	228	153	104	87
Iowa	107	127	159	170	155	152	169	131	104	79
Kansas	73	81	87	91	97	105	123	98	41	43
Kentucky	122	123	135	104	143	179	198	191	147	104
Louisiana	97	127	145	162	182	188	168	130	103	70
Maine	51	59	69	84	80	101	108	99	80	73
Maryland	166	213	229	250	250	296	314	285	192	196
Massachusetts	476	468	406	471	558	630	730	560	442	237
Michigan	780	1,064	1,214	1,248	1,231	1,211	1,132	779	589	334
Minnesota	164	235	287	322	338	355	379	333	276	193
Mississippi	33	55	58	74	85	86	82	68	60	21
Missouri	152	175	196	209	215	228	287	254	180	139
Nebraska	15	19	27	37	41	40	49	45	30	21
Nevada	38	49	56	62	56	59	62	54	41	41
Nevada	8	12	10	16	20	27	48	48	39	18
New Hampshire	21	25	16	20	21	32	62	50	39	32
New Jersey	489	513	485	509	459	451	531	462	372	222
New Mexico	32	45	49	51	56	61	144	153	104	113
New York	1,689	1,641	1,916	2,099	2,140	2,259	2,913	2,929	2,149	1,832
North Carolina	138	143	149	138	206	247	353	300	211	140
North Dakota	14	14	16	20	22	24	26	21	22	12
Ohio	441	606	725	804	805	877	1,016	763	546	368
Oklahoma	74	74	85	100	119	132	165	122	72	65
Oregon	148	100	101	120	128	145	197	155	141	76
Pennsylvania	726	740	724	389	747	798	935	822	523	485
Puerto Rico	25	65	38	33	67	72	74	63	UA	UA
Rhode Island	59	70	71	79	82	99	136	125	117	100
South Carolina	52	76	75	103	91	96	115	101	52	27
South Dakota	18	17	17	15	21	22	25	22	14	10
Tennessee	77	74	83	100	125	168	215	190	108	137
Texas	122	118	229	281	344	416	544	496	315	264
Utah	41	47	52	55	61	64	77	64	50	40
Vermont	21	38	40	40	40	48	65	56	47	36
Virgin Islands	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	UA	UA
Virginia	136	166	165	179	169	177	253	199	123	100
Washington	175	240	294	375	401	438	610	585	450	311
West Virginia	53	56	75	109	107	110	126	101	52	49
Wisconsin	260	406	519	444	506	440	425	291	145	60
Wyoming	6	9	13	16	19	19	21	17	7	4
United States	\$10,621	\$12,857	\$14,371	\$15,236	\$16,663	\$18,543	\$22,798	\$20,411	\$14,614	\$11,481

Note: Benefits refers to total cash benefits paid (see Table TANF 3) but does not include emergency assistance payments. UA denotes data unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Program Support, Office of Management Services, data from the ACF-196 TANF Report and ACF-231 AFDC Line by Line Report.

Table TANF 9. Comparison of Federal Funding for AFDC and Related Programs and 2000 Family Assistance Grants Awarded Under PRWORA

[In millions]

State	FY 1996 Grants for AFDC, EA & JOBS ¹	FY 2000 State Family Assistance Grant ²	Increase from FY 1996 Level	Percent Increase from FY 1996 Level
Alabama	\$79.0	\$121.5	\$43	54
Alaska	60.7	65.7	5	8
Arizona	200.6	258.7	58	29
Arkansas	54.3	61.3	7	13
California	3,545.6	3,775.6	230	6
Colorado	138.9	146.1	7	5
Connecticut	221.1	269.2	48	22
Delaware	30.2	33.9	4	12
Dist of Columbia	77.1	112.6	35	46
Florida	504.7	613.9	109	22
Georgia	301.2	358.4	57	19
Hawaii	98.4	99.8	1	1
Idaho	31.3	33.1	2	6
Illinois	593.8	626.6	33	6
Indiana	121.4	215.6	94	78
Iowa	129.3	132.7	3	3
Kansas	86.9	101.9	15	17
Kentucky	171.6	181.3	10	6
Louisiana	122.4	180.4	58	47
Maine	73.2	78.1	5	7
Maryland	207.6	229.1	21	10
Massachusetts	372.0	469.9	98	26
Michigan	581.5	797.9	216	37
Minnesota	239.3	276.6	37	16
Mississippi	68.6	93.5	25	36
Missouri	207.9	217.1	9	4
Montana	39.2	45.1	6	15
Nebraska	56.2	58.0	2	3
Nevada	41.2	48.9	8	19
New Hampshire	36.0	38.5	2	7
New Jersey	353.4	404.0	51	14
New Mexico	129.9	132.7	3	2
New York	2,332.7	2,450.9	118	5
North Carolina	311.9	329.0	17	5
North Dakota	24.5	27.3	3	11
Ohio	564.5	728.0	164	29
Oklahoma	125.1	151.0	26	21
Oregon	146.4	166.8	20	14
Pennsylvania	780.1	743.7	-36	-5
Rhode Island	82.9	97.5	15	18
South Carolina	99.4	101.2	2	2
South Dakota	19.7	21.8	2	11
Tennessee	178.9	213.9	35	20
Texas	437.1	541.6	105	24
Utah	68.0	85.9	18	26
Vermont	42.4	47.4	5	12
Virginia	134.6	158.3	24	18
Washington	393.2	413.9	21	5
West Virginia	95.1	112.7	18	18
Wisconsin	241.6	317.0	75	31
Wyoming	14.4	21.7	7	51
United States	\$15,067	\$17,007	\$1,940	13

¹ Includes Administration and FAMIS but excludes IV-A child care. AFDC benefits include the Federal share of child support collections to be comparable to the Family Assistance Grant. The 1996 figures have been revised since earlier versions of this report, to reflect upward revisions in states' reports of expenditures on the JOBS program.

² The FY 2000 awards include State Family Assistance Grants, Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, Out of Wedlock Bonus and High Performance Bonus. Totals for AZ, CA, OK, OR, SD WI, and WY include funds for Tribes operating TANF within the State.

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Services.

Table TANF 10. AFDC/TANF Caseload by State, October 1989 to June 2001 Peak

Used Gil's printed copy [In thousands]

State	Peak Caseload Oct '89 to June 2001	Date Peak Occurred Oct '89 to June 2001	August '96 Caseload	June 2001 Caseload	Percent Decline ¹ August '96 to June 2001	Percent Decline Peak to June 2001
Alabama	52.3	Mar-93	41.0	18.0	56	66
Alaska	13.4	Apr-94	12.2	6.0	51	55
Arizona	72.8	Dec-93	62.4	33.4	46	54
Arkansas	27.1	Mar-92	22.1	12.1	45	55
California	933.1	Mar-95	880.4	462.2	47	50
Colorado	43.7	Dec-93	34.5	10.7	69	76
Connecticut	61.9	Mar-95	57.3	25.4	56	59
Delaware	11.8	Apr-94	10.6	5.5	48	53
Dist. Of Columbia	27.5	Apr-94	25.4	16.1	36	41
Florida	259.9	Nov-92	200.9	56.1	72	78
Georgia	142.8	Nov-93	123.3	49.7	60	65
Guam	3.0	Jun-00	2.2	3.0	-32	0
Hawaii	23.4	Jun-97	21.9	12.6	42	46
Idaho	9.5	Mar-95	8.6	1.3	85	86
Illinois	243.1	Aug-94	220.3	58.9	73	76
Indiana	76.1	Sep-93	51.4	42.4	18	44
Iowa	40.7	Apr-94	31.6	20.4	35	50
Kansas	30.8	Aug-93	23.8	13.1	45	57
Kentucky	84.0	Mar-93	71.3	35.4	50	58
Louisiana	94.7	May-90	67.5	24.1	64	75
Maine	24.4	Aug-93	20.0	9.6	52	61
Maryland	81.8	May-95	70.7	27.4	61	67
Massachusetts	115.7	Aug-93	84.7	41.5	51	64
Michigan	233.6	Apr-91	170.0	72.1	58	69
Minnesota	66.2	Jun-92	57.7	39.2	32	41
Mississippi	61.8	Nov-91	46.4	15.9	66	74
Missouri	93.7	Mar-94	80.1	44.9	44	52
Montana	12.3	Mar-94	10.1	5.1	50	59
Nebraska	17.2	Mar-93	14.4	9.5	34	44
Nevada	16.3	Mar-95	13.7	7.7	44	53
New Hampshire	11.8	Apr-94	9.1	5.7	37	52
New Jersey	132.6	Nov-92	101.7	44.4	56	66
New Mexico	34.9	Nov-94	33.4	18.2	45	48
New York	463.7	Dec-94	418.3	221.8	47	52
North Carolina	134.1	Mar-94	110.1	41.3	63	69
North Dakota	6.6	Apr-93	4.8	3.0	36	54
Ohio	269.8	Mar-92	204.2	82.2	60	70
Oklahoma	51.3	Mar-93	36.0	13.5	62	74
Oregon	43.8	Apr-93	29.9	19.2	36	56
Pennsylvania	212.5	Sep-94	186.3	81.5	56	62
Puerto Rico	61.7	Jan-92	49.9	25.6	49	59
Rhode Island	22.9	Apr-94	20.7	14.9	28	35
South Carolina	54.6	Jan-93	44.1	16.9	62	69
South Dakota	7.4	Apr-93	5.8	2.7	54	64
Tennessee	112.6	Nov-93	97.2	59.9	38	47
Texas	287.5	Dec-93	243.5	127.5	48	56
Utah	18.7	Mar-93	14.2	7.7	46	59
Vermont	10.3	Apr-92	8.8	5.5	37	46
Virgin Islands	1.4	Dec-95	1.4	0.7	50	53
Virginia	76.0	Apr-94	61.9	28.8	53	62
Washington	104.8	Feb-95	97.5	54.1	45	48
West Virginia	41.9	Apr-93	37.0	15.0	60	64
Wisconsin	82.9	Jan-92	51.9	18.1	65	78
Wyoming	7.1	Aug-92	4.3	0.5	89	93
United States	5,098	Mar-94	4,409	2,088	53	59

¹ Negative values denote percent increase.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Division of Data Collection and Analysis.

**Table TANF 11. Average Monthly AFDC/TANF Recipients by State, Selected Fiscal Years
1965 –2000**
[In thousands]

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1994	2000	Percent Change	
									1989-94	1994-00
Alabama	78	123	160	180	151	129	132	56	2	-57
Alaska	5	8	12	15	16	19	38	24	96	-37
Arizona	40	51	71	51	72	105	201	87	91	-57
Arkansas	30	45	101	85	64	70	69	29	-0	-58
California	528	1,148	1,362	1,387	1,619	1,763	2,639	1,308	50	-50
Colorado	42	66	96	77	79	97	119	29	22	-76
Connecticut	59	83	125	139	122	106	166	66	56	-60
Delaware	12	20	31	32	24	19	27	13	43	-53
Dist. of Columbia	20	40	103	85	58	48	74	47	55	-37
Florida	106	204	265	256	271	327	669	153	105	-77
Georgia	71	198	354	221	239	266	393	129	48	-67
Guam	1	2	3	5	6	4	7	10	67	46
Hawaii	14	25	47	60	51	43	62	44	45	-28
Idaho	10	16	19	21	17	17	23	2	38	-90
Illinois	262	368	777	672	735	632	712	254	13	-64
Indiana	48	73	162	157	165	147	216	99	47	-54
Iowa	44	64	85	104	123	98	110	53	13	-52
Kansas	36	53	67	68	67	74	87	32	17	-64
Kentucky	81	129	159	167	160	156	208	89	34	-57
Louisiana	104	202	235	213	230	277	248	75	-10	-70
Maine	19	36	80	60	57	51	64	28	27	-56
Maryland	80	131	216	212	195	176	222	73	26	-67
Massachusetts	94	208	347	350	235	242	307	101	27	-67
Michigan	162	253	641	685	691	640	666	207	4	-69
Minnesota	51	76	124	135	152	164	187	116	14	-38
Mississippi	83	115	186	173	155	179	159	34	-11	-79
Missouri	107	140	260	199	197	203	263	125	30	-53
Montana	7	13	22	19	22	28	35	13	26	-63
Nebraska	16	30	38	35	44	41	45	24	10	-47
Nevada	5	12	14	12	14	20	38	16	89	-58
New Hampshire	4	9	26	22	14	13	30	14	139	-54
New Jersey	104	286	440	459	367	298	335	130	13	-61
New Mexico	30	51	61	53	51	59	102	72	74	-29
New York	517	1,052	1,210	1,100	1,112	979	1,255	724	28	-42
North Carolina	111	124	170	198	166	200	333	100	66	-70
North Dakota	8	11	14	13	12	15	16	9	8	-47
Ohio	183	266	535	513	673	629	685	245	9	-64
Oklahoma	73	95	97	89	82	103	131	35	27	-73
Oregon	31	75	99	102	74	87	114	42	31	-63
Pennsylvania	303	426	627	629	561	523	620	239	19	-61
Puerto Rico	202	223	232	168	173	185	183	92	-2	-49
Rhode Island	24	38	52	52	44	42	63	45	50	-28
South Carolina	30	52	135	153	120	107	140	37	30	-73
South Dakota	11	16	25	20	16	19	19	7	1	-65
Tennessee	76	129	201	162	155	195	300	151	53	-49
Texas	91	214	394	308	363	540	788	342	46	-57
Utah	22	33	34	37	38	44	50	22	14	-55
Vermont	5	12	21	23	22	20	28	16	41	-42
Virgin Islands	1	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	11	-15
Virginia	46	87	174	166	154	146	195	73	34	-63
Washington	71	109	143	154	178	219	292	153	33	-47
West Virginia	116	93	69	77	106	109	114	32	5	-72
Wisconsin	45	79	161	213	288	245	226	38	-8	-83
Wyoming	4	5	7	7	10	14	16	1	19	-93
United States	4,323	7,415	11,094	10,597	10,813	10,935	14,226	5,961	30	-58

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, 2001 *TANF Report to Congress*.

**Table TANF 12. AFDC/TANF Reciprocity Rates for Total Population by State
Selected Fiscal Years 1965 – 2000**

[In percent]

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1994	2000	Percent Change	
									1989-94	1994-00
Alabama	2.2	3.6	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	1.3	-3	-59
Alaska	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.5	6.3	3.8	78	-40
Arizona	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.8	1.7	66	-65
Arkansas	1.5	2.3	4.7	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.1	-5	-61
California	2.9	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	8.4	3.8	40	-54
Colorado	2.2	3.0	3.7	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	0.7	10	-80
Connecticut	2.1	2.7	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.1	1.9	57	-62
Delaware	2.4	3.6	5.4	5.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	1.6	33	-58
Dist. of Columbia	2.5	5.3	14.6	13.3	9.2	7.7	13.1	8.2	71	-37
Florida	1.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	4.8	1.0	85	-80
Georgia	1.6	4.3	7.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.6	1.6	35	-72
Hawaii	1.9	3.2	5.4	6.2	4.9	3.9	5.3	3.7	35	-31
Idaho	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.2	21	-91
Illinois	2.5	3.3	6.9	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.0	2.0	9	-66
Indiana	1.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.6	41	-57
Iowa	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.9	1.8	11	-53
Kansas	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.4	1.2	13	-65
Kentucky	2.5	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.4	2.2	28	-60
Louisiana	2.9	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.2	6.5	5.8	1.7	-11	-71
Maine	1.9	3.6	7.5	5.4	4.9	4.2	5.2	2.2	25	-58
Maryland	2.2	3.3	5.2	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.4	1.4	19	-69
Massachusetts	1.8	3.7	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.0	5.1	1.6	27	-69
Michigan	2.0	2.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.9	2.1	0	-70
Minnesota	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	2.3	9	-43
Mississippi	3.6	5.2	7.8	6.9	6.0	6.9	6.0	1.2	-14	-80
Missouri	2.4	3.0	5.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.0	2.2	25	-55
Montana	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.1	1.4	18	-65
Nebraska	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.4	7	-50
Nevada	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.8	48	-70
New Hampshire	0.7	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.1	133	-58
New Jersey	1.5	4.0	6.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	4.2	1.5	10	-63
New Mexico	3.0	5.0	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.9	6.2	4.0	59	-36
New York	2.9	5.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.9	3.8	27	-45
North Carolina	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.1	4.7	1.2	54	-74
North Dakota	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.4	9	-47
Ohio	1.8	2.5	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	2.2	6	-65
Oklahoma	3.0	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.0	1.0	24	-75
Oregon	1.6	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.7	1.2	18	-67
Pennsylvania	2.6	3.6	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.1	1.9	17	-62
Rhode Island	2.7	4.0	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.2	6.3	4.3	51	-32
South Carolina	1.2	2.0	4.6	4.9	3.6	3.1	3.8	0.9	23	-76
South Dakota	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	0.9	-3	-66
Tennessee	2.0	3.3	4.7	3.5	3.3	4.0	5.8	2.7	44	-54
Texas	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.2	4.3	1.6	34	-62
Utah	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.0	1	-62
Vermont	1.4	2.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.8	2.6	36	-45
Virginia	1.0	1.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	1.0	25	-66
Washington	2.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.5	2.6	18	-53
West Virginia	6.4	5.3	3.7	4.0	5.5	6.0	6.3	1.8	4	-72
Wisconsin	1.1	1.8	3.5	4.5	6.1	5.0	4.4	0.7	-12	-84
Wyoming	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.4	0.2	15	-93
United States	2.1	3.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.4	2.1	24	-61

Note: Reciprocity rate refers to the average monthly number of AFDC recipients in each State during the given fiscal year expressed as a percent of the total resident population as of July 1 of that year. The numerators are from Table TANF 11.

Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Bureau of the Census, (Resident population by state available on line at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/>).

**Table TANF 13. Average Number of AFDC/TANF Child Recipients By State, Selected Fiscal Years
1965 – 2000**
[In thousands]

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1994	2000	Percent Change	
									1989-94	1994-00
Alabama	62	96	119	129	105	92	96	43	4	-55
Alaska	4	6	9	10	10	13	24	15	90	-38
Arizona	31	39	54	38	50	74	136	63	85	-53
Arkansas	23	34	75	62	45	50	49	20	-0	-59
California	391	816	943	932	1,070	1,186	1,804	1,009	52	-44
Colorado	33	50	68	53	53	66	80	22	22	-73
Connecticut	43	62	92	97	82	71	111	47	56	-58
Delaware	9	15	23	22	16	13	19	10	41	-44
Dist. of Columbia	16	31	75	59	43	38	51	35	33	-32
Florida	85	160	200	184	191	235	463	120	97	-74
Georgia	54	150	261	161	166	187	274	101	47	-63
Guam	1	1	2	4	4	3	5	NA	63	
Hawaii	10	18	33	40	33	28	41	29	45	-29
Idaho	7	11	14	14	11	11	16	2	36	-88
Illinois	202	283	562	473	493	432	486	200	12	-59
Indiana	36	55	119	111	111	100	145	69	45	-53
Iowa	32	46	59	69	77	63	72	35	13	-51
Kansas	28	41	50	49	45	50	59	23	17	-61
Kentucky	58	93	113	118	107	105	137	63	31	-54
Louisiana	79	157	177	156	163	195	180	56	-8	-69
Maine	14	26	56	40	36	32	40	19	25	-52
Maryland	61	100	157	145	126	117	151	53	28	-65
Massachusetts	71	153	242	228	152	154	197	71	28	-64
Michigan	119	190	454	460	441	414	439	151	6	-65
Minnesota	39	58	89	91	95	105	124	81	18	-35
Mississippi	66	93	144	128	112	129	116	29	-10	-75
Missouri	82	106	193	135	129	134	176	88	31	-50
Montana	6	10	16	13	15	18	23	9	28	-62
Nebraska	12	23	28	25	29	28	31	18	10	-43
Nevada	4	9	10	8	9	14	27	11	89	-58
New Hampshire	3	7	18	15	9	8	19	9	130	-51
New Jersey	79	209	316	318	247	205	228	97	11	-57
New Mexico	23	39	45	35	34	41	66	47	64	-28
New York	380	759	862	759	729	648	813	493	26	-39
North Carolina	83	94	125	141	113	136	223	87	63	-61
North Dakota	6	8	10	9	8	10	11	5	6	-50
Ohio	136	198	373	348	424	411	455	180	11	-60
Oklahoma	55	71	74	65	57	71	90	28	27	-69
Oregon	23	52	67	65	49	58	76	30	30	-60
Pennsylvania	217	307	430	432	369	348	417	182	20	-56
Puerto Rico	161	166	170	118	116	126	124	65	-2	-47
Rhode Island	18	27	37	36	28	28	41	31	50	-25
South Carolina	24	40	100	109	84	77	102	29	33	-72
South Dakota	8	12	18	15	11	13	14	6	3	-59
Tennessee	58	99	150	115	105	133	203	100	53	-51
Texas	68	162	292	225	256	378	549	260	45	-53
Utah	16	23	23	24	24	28	33	16	17	-52
Vermont	4	8	14	14	14	12	17	10	39	-41
Virgin Islands	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	9	-4
Virginia	35	66	125	116	103	100	134	52	34	-61
Washington	50	76	95	97	113	141	187	105	32	-44
West Virginia	80	65	47	58	64	67	72	21	7	-70
Wisconsin	34	60	116	142	181	161	153	33	-5	-78
Wyoming	3	4	5	5	7	9	11	1	22	-91
United States	3,242	5,483	7,952	7,320	7,165	7,370	9,611	4,385	30	-54

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, 2001 *TANF Report to Congress*.

Table TANF 14. AFDC/TANF Reciprocity Rates for Children by State, Selected Fiscal Years 1965 – 2000

	[In percent]									
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1994	2000	Percent Change	
									1989-94	1994-00
Alabama	4.6	7.7	9.9	11.1	9.7	8.6	8.9	3.9	4	-56
Alaska	3.1	5.0	6.2	8.0	5.9	7.3	12.8	7.5	76	-41
Arizona	4.8	6.0	7.2	4.8	5.9	7.6	12.1	4.4	60	-64
Arkansas	3.1	5.2	10.9	9.3	7.1	7.9	7.7	2.9	-3	-62
California	6.0	12.3	14.6	14.6	15.6	15.6	20.8	11.0	33	-47
Colorado	4.4	6.4	8.4	6.5	6.1	7.6	8.3	1.9	10	-77
Connecticut	4.4	6.1	9.8	11.8	10.8	9.5	14.2	5.5	49	-61
Delaware	4.7	7.5	12.3	13.4	10.2	8.1	10.5	5.5	30	-48
Dist. of Columbia	6.0	13.8	41.1	40.9	33.9	30.7	44.5	33.1	45	-26
Florida	4.3	7.6	8.4	7.8	7.6	8.4	14.1	3.2	68	-78
Georgia	3.2	9.1	15.5	9.8	10.1	10.8	14.6	4.7	35	-68
Hawaii	3.6	6.5	11.7	14.5	11.6	10.1	13.6	9.8	35	-27
Idaho	2.7	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.7	4.6	0.5	22	-89
Illinois	5.3	7.5	16.0	14.6	16.1	14.5	15.7	6.1	8	-61
Indiana	2.0	3.0	6.9	6.9	7.5	6.9	9.8	4.4	43	-55
Iowa	3.2	4.7	6.6	8.4	10.2	8.8	9.9	4.7	12	-52
Kansas	3.5	5.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.6	8.5	3.3	12	-62
Kentucky	4.9	8.3	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.9	14.1	6.4	29	-54
Louisiana	5.5	11.3	13.2	11.8	12.2	15.5	14.6	4.6	-6	-69
Maine	3.9	7.7	16.4	12.5	11.7	10.4	13.1	6.5	26	-50
Maryland	4.6	7.3	11.9	12.4	11.4	10.2	12.0	4.0	18	-67
Massachusetts	3.8	8.1	14.2	15.3	11.2	11.4	13.9	4.7	22	-66
Michigan	3.7	5.8	15.0	16.7	17.7	16.9	17.4	5.9	3	-66
Minnesota	2.9	4.2	7.0	7.7	8.5	9.2	10.1	6.2	10	-39
Mississippi	7.0	11.1	17.3	15.7	14.0	17.1	15.3	3.7	-10	-76
Missouri	5.2	6.9	13.2	9.9	9.8	10.2	12.9	6.1	26	-52
Montana	2.0	4.0	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.9	9.7	3.8	22	-61
Nebraska	2.3	4.4	5.8	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.0	3.9	8	-45
Nevada	2.5	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.1	2.0	40	-71
New Hampshire	1.4	2.6	6.9	5.8	3.7	3.1	6.6	3.0	118	-55
New Jersey	3.4	8.8	14.1	16.0	13.5	11.3	11.7	4.7	3	-60
New Mexico	5.2	9.5	10.9	8.5	7.8	9.0	13.5	9.2	50	-32
New York	6.3	13.0	16.3	16.2	16.7	15.1	18.0	10.6	19	-41
North Carolina	4.4	5.3	7.2	8.5	7.1	8.5	12.6	4.2	49	-67
North Dakota	2.3	3.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.7	6.3	3.3	12	-48
Ohio	3.6	5.3	10.9	11.2	14.7	14.6	16.0	6.3	9	-61
Oklahoma	6.4	8.5	8.7	7.6	6.3	8.3	10.4	3.0	24	-71
Oregon	3.3	7.4	9.6	9.0	6.9	8.2	9.7	3.5	18	-64
Pennsylvania	5.5	8.0	12.3	13.8	12.9	12.4	14.4	6.2	16	-57
Rhode Island	5.9	9.1	13.3	14.7	12.6	12.1	17.5	12.2	44	-30
South Carolina	2.3	4.2	10.4	11.6	9.1	8.3	10.8	2.9	30	-73
South Dakota	3.1	5.0	8.2	7.1	5.7	6.7	6.6	2.7	-1	-59
Tennessee	4.2	7.5	11.3	8.9	8.6	10.9	15.7	7.2	44	-54
Texas	1.7	4.1	7.1	5.2	5.4	7.9	10.4	4.4	32	-58
Utah	3.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.9	2.1	9	-57
Vermont	2.7	5.4	9.3	9.9	9.9	8.8	11.7	7.1	33	-39
Virginia	2.2	4.1	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.7	8.4	3.0	26	-64
Washington	4.7	6.5	8.5	8.5	9.7	11.5	13.3	6.9	16	-48
West Virginia	12.2	11.2	8.4	10.4	12.6	14.8	16.8	5.3	13	-68
Wisconsin	2.2	3.8	7.8	10.5	14.2	12.6	11.4	2.4	-9	-79
	2.1	3.2	4.1	3.4	4.1	6.6	8.1	0.7	24	-91
United States	4.4	7.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.4	14.0	5.9	22	-57

Note: Reciprocity rate refers to the average monthly number of AFDC child recipients in each State during the given fiscal year as a percent of the resident population under 18 years of age as of July 1 of that year. The numerators are from Table TANF 13. Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Bureau of the Census, (Resident population by state available on line at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/>).